

Weekly North Carolina Standard

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RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER 1177.

North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Two Dollars per annum in advance. The SEMI-WEEKLY.—Four Dollars per annum in advance. The QUARTERLY.—Ten Dollars per annum in advance. All payments in advance. The price of advertising is inserted at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Semi-Weekly Standard.—Our regular rates of advertising are as follows: One square, 14 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Longer advertisements in proportion.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows: One square, 14 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Longer advertisements in proportion. Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 25 per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$2.00 per month, or \$10.00 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10.00 for six months, or \$15.00 for twelve months. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not otherwise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until notified.

Money sent by mail is at our risk.

March 7, 1857.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAR. 21, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Register and the Public Lands.

Our contemporary of the Register calls upon us to "come out manfully" in favor of "North-Carolina's share of the public lands." We beg to be excused. North-Carolina, as one of the thirty-one States, has a common interest in the public lands; and the federal government is her agent or trustee to dispose of these lands for the common benefit. The federal government has no more power to divide these lands than it would have to divide the ships and merriments of war; for, as a general thing, the lands were acquired just as these ships and merriments of war have been, by the common blood and treasure, and should be sacredly preserved and used for the common expenditure. We are as much opposed as the Register can be to squandering these lands on private corporations; and we have an assurance in Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural, that this squandering will be arrested. But if the constitutional power to divide the lands were clear, the policy of distributing either the lands or their proceeds among the States, would be useless, injurious and unwise. We expect to show this soon, in reply to our contemporary. We perceive that the main issue of the Know Nothing in this State and Virginia is to be the public lands. We are ready to meet it. It will not bear the touch even of examination. It is the weakest issue which could be presented.

By the way, what has the Register to say as to the action of the Whig and Know Nothing parties on this subject? In 1840 the Whigs obtained power. They had both houses of Congress and a President of their own selection. In that campaign the public land question was one of the main issues; and they promised the people that if they would only place them in power, they would at once enrich the States from this source. They passed a distribution act, which, *a priori*, however, that if the tariff-taxes should be raised above twenty per cent. distribution should cease. What then? They distributed a mere pittance—this State got, we believe, twenty thousand dollars; and then they raised the Tariff, and thus cut off distribution. Has our contemporary forgotten these facts? Has he forgotten that the Whigs of 1840 thought more of the manufacturing States, as shown by this raising the Tariff, than they did of North Carolina and the other agricultural States?

Again: How did it happen that the last Whig national Convention—the one which nominated Gen. Scott—said nothing about the public lands or their proceeds? Will our contemporary answer that?

Again: How is it, and why is it that the Know Nothing platforms are also silent on this subject?—Was it more important to persecute "strangers in the land" and Catholics, than it was to obtain "North-Carolina's share" of the public lands? And have the Catholics and "foreigners" been exterminated? Has the evil in this respect, which it is alleged exists, and as to which so much complaint has been made, disappeared? Are we to hear nothing more about "Americans ruling America" after the action of the Whig Convention that nominated Gen. Scott, and in view of the further fact that the Know Nothing as a party have ignored the public land question, what right has our contemporary to raise his voice for distribution? Ah!—We beg pardon—does it "as a citizen," and not "as a party man." This being the case, we trust he will be more explicit hereafter. Let him write under his pictures, "this is a man," and "this is a horse."—Let him say, "these are the words of a citizen," and "these are the words of a party man." We shall then begin to understand him, and to appreciate the nature and the quality of his editorial productions. As it is, we are frequently at a loss to determine who it is that is addressing the public,—whether the "citizen" Editor or the "party" Editor. Our contemporary has obligingly stated the difference between himself and himself on the Pacific Railway question—has announced that "as a citizen" he is opposed to it, but "as a party man" he is in favor of it. We are ready and even anxious to discuss the distribution question with him; but we want to understand him, and to know the difference in this case as in the other, before we fairly commence. What say you, neighbor? Are you for distribution "as a citizen," but against it, or indifferent about it "as a party man?" Let us hear from you.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—At the late term of Johnston County Court, the following Magistrates were elected members of the special Court: H. B. Watson, C. J. Bingham, Adam Heath, Linn B. Sanders, and E. T. Robinson, Esquires. H. B. Watson, Esq., was chosen Chairman of the Court.

Reception of Mr. Dobbin at Fayetteville.

Mr. Dobbin arrived at Fayetteville, on Saturday morning last, in the steamer Magnolia, from Wilmington, and was received by the citizens of his native town in a manner highly creditable to them, and which must have been most gratifying to his feelings. A meeting was held on Thursday to make arrangements for his reception, and the following gentlemen appointed a committee to meet and welcome him home, to wit: E. J. Hale, John McRae, C. T. Haigh, E. L. Winslow, J. W. Pearce, S. W. Tillinghast, A. J. O'Hanlon, T. S. Lotteloh, J. W. Sandford, C. B. Mallett, Maj. W. Draughton, Capt. J. Cook, A. McLean, and A. A. McKethan. We copy from the Observer the following account of the reception, together with Mr. Dobbin's touching and most appropriate reply:

"The heartiness with which all engaged in the preparation for this grateful ceremony indicated that it would be such a demonstration as could not fail to touch the heart of its honored object. But on Friday morning such information was received as to the state of Mr. Dobbin's health on his arrival at Wilmington, as induced the Committee reluctantly to change the mode of reception. It was deemed the best act of kindness to him, to spare him the excitement and fatigue necessarily attendant upon such an occasion. And at a meeting of the Committee on Friday, it was ordered that the Salute be fired at the River; that the Marshal and Mr. Hale meet Mr. Dobbin on the boat, present him an Address in writing, and furnish a suitable conveyance for himself and suite to his residence."

Accordingly, on Saturday morning, when the Magnolia arrived, Mr. Dobbin was received and conveyed in a carriage drawn by four grays to his residence. He was materially bettered by a most comfortable night on the boat, and we were happy to find him cheerful and hopeful; deeply impressed with grateful feelings at the manifestations of affection by his native State. He was accompanied by Dr. Wiedman, Chief of the Medical and Surgical Bureau of the Navy, who was kindly and thoughtfully directed by the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toney, to accompany Mr. Dobbin to this place. The Hon. Warren Winslow was also a passenger in the Magnolia, having accompanied Mr. Dobbin from Washington. We were glad to see him looking unusually well.

The following is the Address of the Committee and the response of Mr. Dobbin:

To the Hon. Jos. C. Dobbin:—

Sir:—The duty assigned us, by the citizens of Fayetteville, of tendering to you a cordial welcome to your home in their midst, would indeed be a most agreeable one, if we could adequately express their feelings and our own, of respect for the public servant, and of affection for the individual, whom we are proud to call our fellow citizen.

It is meet that the people should honor those who have faithfully discharged public duties, who have used power without abusing it, who have sought to attain no mere private ends at the public expense. You, sir, have done more than this. You have so tempered authority with kindness, so blended moderation with firmness, as to have secured universal respect among the gallant spirits whom you have commanded during the past four years. You have not only maintained your good name at home, in your beloved North Carolina, but have established an enviable reputation throughout this broad Union, and even in that part of Europe where American superiority is most unwillingly acknowledged.

It becomes us, therefore, to welcome the faithful and efficient and self-sacrificing public servant, who surrenders the seals of office with integrity as unsullied as his fame is brilliant and enduring. But you stand in a nearer relation to us. If we honor you as a public man, we love you as a friend. Those among us whose heads have been touched by the frosts of Time, remember your early years, so abundant in all that is exultatory, so rich in promise of a noble career of glory and success. "The Day was Father to the Man." You have blighted no hope then formed by your friends, discarded no principle then nurtured in your young mind. Political life, that rock on which so many reputations have foundered, has but illuminated an integrity which, however rare among political men of other sections of the country, is characteristic of those of North Carolina, and warmly cherished by her people.

With such recollections of your boyhood, your manhood, and your maturer years, your fellow citizens of Fayetteville, with one heart welcome you home! And with one voice implore the Disposer of all events that it may be to you, for many years, a home of health and happiness! We have the honor to be, your friends and fellow citizens,

E. J. HALE,
JOHN MCRAE,
T. S. LUTTELLOH,
JOHN H. COOK,
J. W. PEARCE,
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST,
CHARLES T. HAIGH,
W. DRAUGHTON,
A. A. MCKETHAN,
C. J. O'HANLON,
C. B. MALLETT,
J. W. SANDFORD,
EDWD. LEE WINSLOW,
A. McLEAN.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of "welcome home again," just handed to me, is so cordial—clothed so richly in the glowing language, not of mere kindness, but of a regard approaching enthusiasm; so touching in its allusion to my humble personal career from the days of my boyhood to the present time, that I am too full of emotion to reply to it.

Although gladdened and comforted with the conviction that I have struggled ardently to serve my country, I cannot but feel that you have done me more than justice, and applauded me beyond my merits. But, my friends, this is my own home affair—this is a family matter—and instead of a formal "glad to see you home once more," the members of the family choose to obey the impulses of generous hearts and warmly embrace a returned brother after a long absence. This hearty greeting from home friends and neighbors, accompanied by an approval and admiration of my conduct as a public servant, is, I assure you, to me above all price. The record of it shall be filed in my unpretending little family archives, to be read and prized hereafter by my children.

With profound sincerity I state, that I accepted the trust which President Pierce has so unexpectedly tendered me, with unflinching diffidence, because I trembled lest I might not do justice to my State, which I well knew had within her limits eminent and experienced statesmen, who could not only do much more to sustain her reputation than myself, but by their ability find around her name an additional halo. This feeling of State pride animated me to redoubled energy. The approbation of the people of my native State, I felt, would gratify me above all else. Well, therefore, can you imagine how keenly, how deeply, I feel these frequent manifestations of approval and satisfaction by the people of my own State. Joyous I, and with a light heart indeed, have I surrendered the cares and responsibilities and pride of office. Gladly do I return once more to my native State, always dearer to her sons who have had opportunity to compare her, in all her qualities, with others. Her soil is fertile, her mines inexhaustible, her water power abundant, her air balmy and healthful, her geographical position desirable, viewed in connection with either foreign or domestic trade, and above all, her population (in my opinion) is the best in the world. In such a State I am willing to live and to die.

But my very great desire is warning me that I am assuming too much, and must close. I thank you, gentlemen, for the very kind and gratifying manner in which you have discharged your duty. I still love the old Town. Born in sight of Cross

Creek, and within hearing of the sound of the old Eccles Mill, I shall still love to linger near those haunts; to wander along the gay banks of that lovely stream, and gaze upon the wall of the old mill, which will yet be as lively and chatter as merrily as ever. The old town will yet look young and proud again. If God should allow a shattered constitution to be repaired, I shall be found in your midst, helping to do the work.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very sincerely and truly, your friend and obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

To Messrs. E. J. Hale, and others, Committees.

The next House of Representatives.

Of the members of the thirty-fifth Congress already elected, seventy-four are Democrats, and ninety opposition. Elections are still to be held in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and Missouri. The members of the late Congress from these States stand forty seven Democrats and thirty-three opposition; and if the Democrats should make no gains in these States, the next House will be under the control of the piebald opposition. The Democrats must gain seven members in order to secure a bare majority. The Washington Union is of the opinion that we shall certainly gain one member in Virginia, one in Alabama, one in Mississippi, two in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, one in Texas, and one in Missouri—eight; and the same paper counts upon a gain of two in North Carolina.

Our friends in this State will thus perceive the importance of the approaching Congressional canvass. The Senate is Democratic, but the House is still in doubt. We owe it to ourselves, to the cause of the Union according to the Constitution, and to the administration of President Buchanan, to make every honest and honorable effort that we can to carry the First and the Sixth Districts in this State, and thus aid in the important work of securing a Democratic House. To sustain the President effectually, and to rebuke and finally put down the demagogue of sectional strife, the next House must be Democratic. We can expect but little if any aid in this respect, from any portion of the opposition. This opposition, by whatever name called, and no matter where it exists, will avail itself of every opportunity, openly or covertly, to assail and embarrass President Buchanan.

We therefore earnestly hope that our friends in the First and Sixth Districts will bring out their best and strongest men, and enter upon the campaign determined to triumph. They can, if they will. Let harmony and good feeling prevail, and let the old rivalry be as to who shall do most to prostrate the unscrupulous followers of "Sam."

As to the Districts represented in the last Congress by Messrs. Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Craigie, and Clingman, there can be no doubt. They are Democratic by large majorities, and will remain so. The District represented by Mr. Reade cannot be counted on with any degree of certainty. We may carry it as the result of a combination of propitious circumstances—but that is all. In the First and Sixth Districts, we repeat, our chances are excellent, and let every Democrat in these two Districts resolve that if the day is not won the fault shall not be his.

IS TOWN OR NOT IN TOWN?—A friend, *note* in town, according to the act in such case made and provided, told us that a day or two ago—being totally unprotected in that respect by the police, and being, as he supposed for the moment, still in the country—he took down his gun to shoot a disturber of his—chickens, to wit, a hawk; but that his aerial impudence soared away, refusing to be shot, just as if he had been any where else save in a City. Never mind—the hawk will learn better after a while. The lines have been run, and the City duly extended one quarter of a mile in each direction; and all the City will "go up" to be "taxed" on the 1st day of next month. We assure our friend that he is in town, and that it is against the law for him to shoot hawks in the streets of this City. Let him look to his hogs, too, for our worshipful Board may deem it their duty, as the hot weather approaches, to legislate once more on that interesting subject—provided, further legislation should be deemed necessary.

Speaking of hawks, surely it is no matter for surprise that so insignificant a thing as a hawk should be seen here now and then, since it is known that there were at least three "tigers" in the centre of the City during all of last winter. The latter animal, it is said, you may "fight"—but it would be regarded as in bad taste to draw the head of either the law or of a shot-gun upon him.

NASH COUNTY.—We learn that in the Superior Court of Nash this week, the will of Rachel Atkinson was again decided to be a nullity, and the point established that she died intestate and without the capacity sufficient to make a good deed or will. The case occupied the whole of Tuesday, and Judge Manly directing it to proceed, was closed only at about one o'clock at night. There were over twenty witnesses examined. The amount in controversy is said to be some fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars in money, and several very valuable negro slaves; and the parties are, the University of North Carolina, claiming the estate as escheated property, the executor, and the next of kin, or persons claiming to be cousins or of kin to the deceased. Messrs. Dorich and Cantwell appeared for the executors; and Messrs. Moore and Lewis for the executor.

Bird Edwards was tried on Wednesday morning for murder. The new Attorney General (Mr. Jenkins) appeared for the State, and acquitted himself very ably. Mr. Lewis had just concluded a powerful argument to the jury in behalf of the prisoner when our informant left. The evidence was very strong; but the impression was prevalent that he would escape, or be convicted of manslaughter only.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JOHNSTON.—We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the Democratic party in Smithfield, on Tuesday of next week, it being Superior Court, to appoint delegates to the District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

John Randolph, Esq., of Northampton Co., has been appointed General Agent of the two Insurance Companies of this City—the Life and the Fire. Salary, \$1,800. A better appointment could not have been made.

On the 13th instant, on motion of C. H. Brackette, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid, of this State, was elected an honorary member of the Union Democratic Club, of New York City.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1857.

The members of the new Administration begin to be warm in their seats, and to grow accustomed to their new positions. During the past week every day was consumed by a Cabinet session, when the policy of the Administration was discussed, and perhaps agreed upon. The Senate has adjourned, and the Heads of Departments will now have time to look about them and familiarize themselves with the business entrusted to their charge. So long as the Senate remained in session all vacancies that occurred had to be filled immediately. This circumstance subjected the President to a constant pressure from applicants for office, and made it desirable that the Senate should adjourn. He will now have more time to deliberate in selecting persons to fill important stations soon to become vacant.

The number of appointments already made is small, and indicates that a misad policy of rotation and reappointment is likely to prevail. The foreign appointments generally will consist of new men; but the doctrine of rotation cannot be carried out in all sections of the country. In the Northern States it is popular, and political considerations may induce its general adoption; the same considerations will defeat its application to the Southern States, where it is unpopular. In the Departments here it will be no removal of Democrats except for inefficiency. The doctrine of rotation is the growth of the spoils principle, and, if adopted now, must eventually, as the patronage of the Federal Government increases, cause political contests to become mere scrambles for place, in which principle and integrity are sacrificed to success. In the Northern States, the blighting influence of this scramble is already apparent, and the evil seems likely to increase as often as one Administration succeeds another.

The Senate adjourned on Saturday, having disposed of all the business submitted by the President for its consideration. The Sandwich Islands treaty was laid on the table, and the treaty with Persia agreed to. Mr. Forsyth's five new treaties with Mexico were not sent in. Four of them were of a commercial character, but the whole five formed a series, the last depending upon the agreement to the foregoing. The fifth treaty contained the novel proposition of a loan of fifteen millions of dollars to Mexico, that sum being necessary to sustain the present liberal Government. Mr. Forsyth was compelled to give this aid to Mexico the shape of a loan, for the reason that the Comforn Administration is pledged against the sale of any part of her Territory to the United States. The sale of the Gadsden purchase caused the revolution headed by Alvarez, the flight of Santa Anna and the subsequent elevation of Comforn. The Dallas-Clarendon convention, settling Central American questions, was disposed of by indicating to the President the changes required to secure the Senate's concurrence. What amendments are proposed, are, of course, unknown; but it seems to be generally understood that the treaty as negotiated by Mr. Dallas, did not command the support of a single Senator. The opinion prevailed that Lord Clarendon had pretty successfully overreached the American Plenipotentiary.

It will be remembered, perhaps, that nearly four years ago a controversy of a personal character occurred between Hon. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, and Hon. William Smith, Senator from Georgia. Mr. Davis is now in the Senate. A correspondence appears in the Union between certain mutual friends and these two gentlemen, proposing that friendship shall exist between them hereafter, on the basis of an oblivion of the past. Each agree to the proposition, and amicable relations are thus fortunately established between these distinguished Senators.

The Pennsylvania protest against the right of Hon. Mr. Cameron to hold a seat in the Senate, and also the cases of Messrs. Fitch and Bright from Indi na, were not disposed of prior to the adjournment of the Senate. The Judiciary Committee reported in Mr. Cameron's favor, but a vote was not taken on the resolution. The Pennsylvania protest alleges that Mr. Cameron's election was procured by bribery, yet no effort was made to produce the proof. For this reason the Judiciary Committee declined to pursue the matter further. In the Indiana cases, some additional evidence was required, which will be taken before the meeting of the next Congress.

As the Senate was full, with one exception, the Committees will doubtless be the same during the next regular session that they were during the current session. Of course, a good many changes were made, owing to the accession of new Senators. Gov. Reid is chairman of the Committee on Patents, and Col. Biggs is placed on the Finance Committee, which is regarded as the leading Committee of the Senate. The Committee on Commerce is cast in such a way as to make it certain that no appropriations for works of Internal Improvement, the constitutionality and expediency of which are not perfectly clear, can secure its endorsement. The Black Republicans complain that they have been treated unfairly, yet they have one-third of the places, and have about one-third of the members of the Senate.

It will require a good deal of effort on the part of the Southern Democracy to secure a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. There must be a gain at least of eight members to make a working majority. North-Carolina is looked to for one if not two of these gains. The Senate is safe by a sufficient majority; if the House is in the opposition, the Administration will not be free from embarrassment, and may be thwarted in its measures at any moment by a hostile majority. In the close Districts the contest will be unusually warm, and Democrats should prepare for the struggle.

The opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, continues to excite comment from the Black Republican press, eliciting therefrom the most violent abuse. The opinion breaks the backbone of the Republican party, makes a new organization of the opposition necessary, and deranges entirely its programme for the future. It is in President Lincoln's hands, and the people at large, to green the election in November last, and adds impetus to the reaction that then exist. It is a singular circumstance that the legislation of the country stands exactly at the point proposed by the South in the great contest of 1850; it was then moved in the Senate that the question of slavery in the Territories should be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court, but the North rejected it. The Union Proviso stood in the way, and the North were unwilling to trust the highest judicial authority of the land. Congress and the country have returned to first principles, and every true patriot may now plant himself on this decision as the rock of his political safety.

The latest news from Central America is decidedly encouraging to the prospects of Col. Lockington, and probably the Costa Ricans from several strong points, and probably an assault would soon be made on the great fortification of San Carlos. Several hundred recruits have recently sailed from New Orleans. When the new levies are able to join forces with Walker, it will not require a long time for him to beat down the rebels and drive his enemies from Nicaragua.

MEUKLENBURG.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.—Mr. P. A. Champomier, of New Orleans, who appears to be thoroughly conversant with the details and amount of the sugar crop of Louisiana, estimates the entire crop of the past season in that State at 73,976 hogsheads, against 231,437 hogsheads the previous season. Mr. Champomier is, however, quite confident that the next crop will show a large increase.

LECTURES IN PETERSBURG.—Hon. A. W. Venable, of this State, lectured in Petersburg on Monday evening last—subject, "Individual Effort and Self-Reliance." The lecture is highly spoken of. O. P. Baldwin, Esq., of Richmond, will deliver the next lecture there, and will be succeeded by the Rev. Moses Hoge.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Goldsborough Tribune,

noticing the late letter of the General Superintendent, Mr. Wiley, to the Boards of Superintendents for the Counties, says:—"We do hope that all who undertake the responsibilities of directing the affairs of our Common School system, will actively cooperate with their energetic head in these matters, and give to the system such efficiency as will secure a solid practical education to every youth in the State. It is a grave matter, and should be gravely considered." We concur with the Tribune. We do not hesitate to say that the Common School system is the most important interest of the State. Let the good work go forward, until the means of acquiring a sound English education are placed within the reach of every boy and girl in the State. North-Carolina is already ahead, in this respect, of any other Southern State. The statistics show this. Speed the good work!

N. CAROLINA IN THE CABINET.—Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior, is a native of Leesburg, Caswell Co., N. C.—his father Nicholas Thompson settled at that place in early life and followed the saddle and harness making. By diligence and economy he accumulated a large fortune, and raised a family of five sons and one daughter. Jacob is next to the oldest, and moved to Mississippi when very young. He and three other brothers graduated at the University of North-Carolina. The father and the oldest son still live at Leesburg.

Clinton Independent.

Hon. Aaron V. Brown, another member of the Cabinet, also graduated at the University of North-Carolina.

An election was held in Franklin last week for five town Commissioners. Three Americans and two Democrats were chosen. Franklin is a strong Democratic county. *Wilmington Herald.*

We are sorry to have to scatter this one crumb of comfort which the Herald has managed to pick up. In the first place, we do not believe that any party issue was made in the Franklin election; and in the second place, there is no such County in the State as Franklin. When the K. K.'s make any gains even in Franklin County, the Herald may expect to see the sky fall and catch all the rice-birds.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION OF TUESDAY.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

We learn that Lord Napier yesterday presented his credentials to the President, and was received as her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: In addressing your excellency as the envoy of her Britannic Majesty, I am instructed to convey to you the earnest desire entertained by the Queen to preserve and advance on all occasions the interests and happiness of England and America, which are so deeply involved in their amicable intercourse, and to manifest to you the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States.

I venture to congratulate your excellency on your accession to the highest elective dignity in your country, and to express my confidence that you will, peace, and ever-increasing honor, and may the period of your government be distinguished by all the features of public welfare.

Permit me to express to you my gratification in being selected to renew and avow at Washington those relations of international friendship which have been so ably sustained by your representative in London. This important and grateful duty might have been committed to others more capable of doing justice to the sentiments of benevolence which animate my sovereign, her ministers, and every order of her subjects, but no one could approach your excellency with a greater respect for your person and your office, or a warmer good will to the American people.

I have now the honor to deliver to your excellency the credential letter which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to intrust to my care.

To which the President replied as follows:

MR. LORD: I offer you a hearty welcome as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to the United States. Your sovereign, I am convinced, could not have selected a more acceptable representative than yourself to renew those relations of international friendship which, I trust, may never hereafter be interrupted.

The earnest and gracious desire expressed by her Majesty to preserve and advance on all occasions the interests and happiness of England and America, and the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States, are cordially reciprocated on my part, and will elicit an enthusiastic response from the hearts of the American people.

No individual powers have ever been bound together by material interests of such magnitude as those which unite Great Britain and the United States. Indeed, the prosperity of the one is necessarily involved in that of the other. But mutual interests, however vast, without mutual regard, are not always sufficient to preserve friendship between nations. How happy, then, am I to receive the assurance that your sovereign, her ministers, and every order of her subjects, are animated by sentiments of benevolence towards the government and people of the United States! During my administration it shall be my agreeable duty, as well as my earnest desire, to increase the friendship and mutual good will now so happily subsisting between the two countries, and to render these sentiments strong and enduring. With such sincere and heartfelt dispositions on both sides, slight difficulties ever arise between the two governments, these will be easily adjusted in a spirit of mutual forbearance and concision.

I return your lordship my thanks for your kind expressions and wishes in reference to myself, and feel confident that in our future intercourse we shall proceed harmoniously and satisfactorily in discharging our respective duties.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having received numerous letters from friends in regard to my certificate to Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil, I wish to make this statement in your paper for their information, and in answer to all their inquiries. I stated that Mrs. Palmer had been dead for two years, and not *ten*, as he says; and I find that he has only succeeded in relieving and not curing her. Mrs. P. has discontinued the use of the Oil from want of confidence in effecting a cure. I was in hopes of its curing her, and gave the certificate in too great haste, and I find that others have done the same.

JOHN C. PALMER.
Raleigh, March 14, 1857.

MARRIED.

In Alamance county, at the residence of Freeman Leath, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Pickard, Mr. L. L. DeLoach, to Miss Francis A. Leath, daughter of the late Freeman Leath.

FREIGHT ARRIVALS.

FROM PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG, VIA RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

For the North-Carolina Railroad Co.

March 17, 1857.
Morrisville—O. F. Long, Lowe & Lyon, M. Burke, W. H. Kirby, and H. A. London.
Mebane's—F. L. Warren, G. M. & J. W. Lee, G. W. Pendragon, Durham's—C. J. Barnett, W. A. Thompson, J. W. Cary, J. Hogan.
Hillsboro'—W. H. Brown, T. Howerton, J. Webb, J. F. Caldwell.
Greensboro'—Rev. J. Bethel, W. J. McConnell, R. G. Lindsay, M. R. & J. Sloan, R. Sterling, J. Sloan.
Gibsonville—L. I. Boon.
Crampton—W. F. Jones, J. & L. Scott, J. & W. H. Faucett.
High Point—J. Lunsford, B. Frazer.

March 18, 1857.

Greensboro'—W. J. McConnell, S. Archer, E. E. Shober, J. G. McConnell.

Hillsboro'—J. Webb, W. H. Brown, J. Newlin & Son, C. Moore, Lattimer & Brown, H. W. Brown.

Wilmington—W. Webb & Douglas, J. R. Hutchings, S. Yates, J. D. Hawkins, P. C. Cameron.

Mebane's—A. Wilson, S. Harkiss.

Crampton—Bendish, Wind & C. J. Reed.

High Point—Gilder & Galloway, Golding & Wilson, J. A. Butler.

Lexington—G. W. Johnson, J. M. Johnson & M.

Jamestown—J. W. Field.

Salisbury—W. J. Mills & Co., B. & Coffin, J. B. Beard, M. Hoffin, Holmes & Harris, R. & A. Murphy.

Morrisville—H. Parrish, G. W. Thompson, J. C. Crockett, C. & Riggs.

China Grove—M. Boyer.

Clinton—J. W. B. Watson.

Charlotte—Dr. Schenck, Young & Williams, T. M. Fanon.

VALUABLE LAND AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, within one mile of the City of Raleigh, 250 or 300 of which are the finest and most productive low grounds in the State, are offered for sale. The cleared ground is in fine till, and the land is cleared of wood. This situation is well known to many of the citizens of North-Carolina, but I invite capitalists from any where to come and be competitors for this estate. A life time will pass, before such an opportunity will again be presented for a valuable purchase.

I have just erected A SUPERIOR FLOURING AND TWO COCK MILLS upon the above land. The Mills can be seen from the Dwelling House, and are therefore all the time under the proprietor's observation. The Mills are supported by the best streams of the State, and will never lack for water, being supplied by a Canal well constructed, upwards of 2000 yards in length, and 10 feet wide, with a standing head, over 17½ feet wheel and 8 feet race.

The Mill is a substantial three story brick building, fire-proof, and stands on a solid rock foundation. Below this Mill, and within 400 yards, another water power can be employed, using the same water, and, in addition, three other good and constant streams. A 10 foot overshot, or an 18 foot breast, could be employed for any purposes demanded.

An extensive, varied, and choice Orchard is attached to the premises.

A MINERAL SPRING of fine chalybeate water has recently been discovered on the land, which is said to be as good as any in the country. Its location near Raleigh, the healthfulness of the place, and the invigorating qualities of the water, render it certain that this may be made a celebrated watering-place, equal to any in the Northern or Southern States.

Persons desiring to purchase will see that it is their interest to call and examine. When they do so, they will be better pleased than by reading the above.

THE TOWN PROPERTY consists of a convenient and well located lot, with a DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, near the Central Rail Road Depot, and other vacant lots. All of which may be seen on application.

WILLIAM F. COLLINS.
29—adv.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

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